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Agenda item 19
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Sixtieth year

Letter dated 23 September 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 2 August 2005 addressed to you, I have the honour to draw your attention to new violations of the flight information region (FIR) of Nicosia and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force, recorded on 3, 8, 10, 17, 24 and 31 August and 1, 5, 7, 12, 13, 14, 17 and 19 September 2005, as follows:

On 3 August 2005, one C-130 Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou, from where it departed on the same day towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 8 August 2005, two Cougar Turkish military aircraft took off from the illegal airport of Krini, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, before landing at the Kokkina pocket, from where they returned on the same day to the Krini airport.

On 10 August 2005, one C-130 Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou, from where it departed on the same day towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 17 August 2005, one C-130 Turkish military aircraft and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, as follows:

(a) The C-130 Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou, from where it later departed towards the FIR of Ankara;

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(b) The Cougar Turkish military aircraft took off from the illegal airport of Krini, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied areas of Mesaoria, Ammochostos and Morfou, before returning to the same airport.

On 24 August 2005, one C-160 Turkish military aircraft and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, as follows:

(a) The C-160 Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou, from where it later departed towards the FIR of Ankara;

(b) The Cougar Turkish military aircraft took off from the illegal airport of Krini, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied areas of Mesaoria, Ammochostos and Morfou, before returning to the same airport.

On 31 August 2005, one C-130 Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou, from where it later departed towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 1 September 2005, one Cougar Turkish military aircraft took off from the illegal airport of Krini, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Morfou, before returning to the same airport.

On 1 September 2005, one Turkish military aircraft of unknown type took off from the illegal airport of Krini, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before returning to the same airport.

On 7 September 2005, one C-160 Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou, from where it later departed towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 12 September 2005, two F-16 Turkish military aircraft coming in one formation from the FIR of Ankara entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations.

On the same day, two F-16 Turkish military aircraft coming in one formation entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 13 September 2005, one Cougar Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou, and then later at the illegal airport of Krini, where it remained.

On 14 September 2005, one C-130 Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the

Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou, from where it later departed towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 17 September 2005, one Twin HU-1 Turkish military aircraft took off from the illegal airport of Krini, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 19 September 2005, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft and one Turkish military aircraft of unknown type entered the FIR of Nicosia, violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, as follows:

(a) The CN-235 Turkish military aircraft coming from the FIR of Ankara entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou, before departing on the same day towards the FIR of Ankara;

(b) The Turkish military aircraft of unknown type coming from the FIR of Ankara entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On behalf of my Government I would like to strongly protest the aforementioned violations and hereby call for their immediate cessation. The non-observance by Turkey of rules and regulations governing air traffic constitutes a serious threat to the safety of flights and a breach of its international obligations. At the same time, its attempt to upgrade an illegal secessionist entity in the occupied part of Cyprus to the detriment of a sovereign country, Member of the United Nations and the European Union, arrogating to itself the characteristics of a State, constitutes a blatant violation of international law with serious ramifications for the peace and stability of the region.

Instead of promoting a policy of separation and undermining the Republic of Cyprus, Turkey should seek ways of cooperation in finding a mutually accepted and lasting settlement to the Cyprus issue, according to United Nations resolutions, and contributing to the maintenance of stability and prosperity in the region.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 19, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Andreas D. **Mavroyiannis**

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Agenda items 14 and 108

The situation in the Middle East

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Sixtieth year

Identical letters dated 26 September 2005 from the Chargé d'affaires a. i. of the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

I am writing in order to draw your attention to the most recent grievous attacks perpetrated against the citizens of Israel.

From 23 to 25 September 2005, the terrorist organization Hamas showered more than 40 Kassam artillery rockets onto the Israeli town of Sderot and elsewhere in the Negev, wounding five persons, two moderately, causing extensive damage and forcing inhabitants of the region to seek bomb shelters and reinforced rooms.

In response to the Kassam attacks and as an act of self-defence, Israel deployed forces around the Gaza Strip to prevent further assaults, targeted the terrorist infrastructure of Gaza and pursued a campaign to arrest wanted Palestinian terrorists. Consequently, Hamas issued a ceasefire, but later abrogated that call and fired additional Kassam rockets onto Israeli towns.

In a separate incident worth mentioning, some 20 Palestinians were killed on 23 September 2005 because of a Hamas explosion, when a truck rigged with munitions detonated during an armed parade in a crowded residential neighbourhood in the Gaza Strip. Hamas outrageously blamed Israel for the blast — another act of incitement and an attempt to disrupt efforts for peace at this sensitive moment in the region's history. Both the Palestinian Authority and Israel deny the veracity of this accusation.

Israel took a bold move for peace by disengaging from the Gaza Strip and areas in the northern West Bank. Although the international community has welcomed this step, Hamas returned the gesture with unwarranted violence. These attacks against the sovereign territory of the State of Israel constitute a serious terrorist aggression. In response to the terrorist attack on its people, Israel is exercising its right to self-defence, as would any other State when so attacked.

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Ever since Israel's disengagement from Gaza, the Palestinian leadership has failed to rein in terrorist organizations. The central responsibility of the Palestinian Authority is to put an end to the lawlessness within its territory, which aims to murder Israeli citizens and jeopardizes the potential for peace in the region.

The continued rocket attacks from Gaza constitute a grave violation of international humanitarian law, not only because they target innocent Israeli civilians, but also because Palestinian residents' lives are put at risk. Palestinian terrorist organizations continue the ruthless tactic of using innocent Palestinians as human shields and civilian areas as staging grounds for terrorist atrocities. Virtually all terrorist fire from Gaza emanates from crowds or residential buildings, and hundreds of explosive charges and mines are purposefully planted within civilian areas.

Only when the Palestinian Authority dismantles terrorist organizations will peace become a possibility. Such a call is echoed by the Quartet, which remarked in its statement of 20 September 2005 that it "urges the Palestinian Authority to maintain law and order and dismantle terrorist capabilities and infrastructure". This statement sharply contrasts with the Palestinian Authority's policy of negotiating with these groups.

I submit this letter in follow-up to numerous letters detailing the campaign of Palestinian terrorism launched in September 2000, which document the crimes for which the terrorists and their supporters must be held fully accountable.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 14 and 108.

(*Signed*) Daniel **Carmon**
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a. i.

United Nations A/60/383

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Sixtieth session
Agenda item 43
Culture of peace

Letter dated 21 September 2005 from the Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to your letter of 8 September 2005 to Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo, President of the Philippines, which was forwarded to its highest destination, I have the honour to furnish you with the attached copy of the Declaration adopted by the Informal Meeting of Leaders on Interfaith Dialogue and Cooperation for Peace, at United Nations Headquarters on 13 September 2005.

On behalf of the 15 participating Governments, we would like to request the issuance of the Declaration on Interfaith Dialogue and Cooperation for Peace as a document of the General Assembly at its sixtieth session under agenda item 43.

(*Signed*) Lauro L. **Baja**, Jr.
Permanent Representative

05-52513 (E) 041005

Declaration on Interfaith Dialogue and Cooperation for Peace

We, the leaders of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Gambia, the Republic of Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, the Republic of Pakistan, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Senegal, the Republic of Slovenia, the Republic of Tajikistan, the Kingdom of Thailand and the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, having met on 13 September 2005 in New York,

Welcome the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly and its outcomes, aimed at accomplishing the goals of the Millennium Declaration and strengthening the United Nations system to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, consistent with the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;

Reaffirm the inextricable nexus between development, peace and security and the protection of human rights, and recognize that a culture of peace can be attained, inter alia, through dialogue, the promotion of inclusion, equality, justice and tolerance, the enhancement of mutual understanding and respect, the advancement of knowledge and appreciation of the richness and wisdom found in all civilizations, the promotion of common ground among civilizations and religions in order to address common challenges threatening shared values, universal human rights and achievements of human society in various fields, and also the enhancement of respect for cultural diversity and cultural heritage;

Remain convinced that a culture of peace can be significantly enhanced by interreligious, intercultural and intercivilizational dialogue and cooperation, which further promote mutual understanding, respect and tolerance among religions, cultures and peoples;

Urge that the conduct of interreligious, intercultural and intercivilizational dialogue and cooperation be guided by our common humanity and by the understanding that the rich diversity of cultures, civilizations and religions represents the collective heritage of humankind;

Uphold the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace as well as the Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations and its Programme of Action, adopted by the General Assembly, and support UNESCO programmes and practical actions in this regard;

Invite the attention of the international community to intensify cooperation at the international, regional and national levels in the implementation of existing United Nations programmes for the promotion of a culture of peace and dialogue among civilizations, enhanced by such initiatives as the Conference on Interfaith Cooperation for Peace, Enlightened Moderation, the Bali Declaration on Building Interfaith Harmony within the International Community, the Alliance of Civilizations, the Islam-Christianity Dialogue, and the Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions, which are all mutually inclusive, reinforcing and interrelated;

Agree to meet five years hence to review the progress of our cooperation and invite our Ministers to meet annually at the margins of the general debate of the General Assembly to follow up on the progress of our work on the enhanced

promotion of a culture of peace through interreligious, intercultural and intercivilizational dialogue and cooperation;

Invite other Governments to adhere to this Declaration.

Adopted this 13th day of September 2005 at United Nations Headquarters in New York.